

Unified Theory of Volcanic, Seismic and Solar Activity

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Introduction

This is an area in which there is much room for improvement as established doctrine is simply in error. The idea that the Earth's core is hot because the formation of the Earth created heat (as in the compression of a gas) is ludicrous and yet is official doctrine in our universities.

Abstract

The Earth's core is composed of iron and nickel (and, most likely, cobalt, although this is oddly not included whenever "iron and nickel" are brought up.) Scientists have inferred this rightly from the presence of the Earth's magnetic field. They have furthermore inferred that the Earth's core is very hot from the presence of magma beneath the surface and its occasional eruption above the surface. These are reasonable inferences.

However, the notion that activity such as plate tectonics and vulcanism can be attributed to remnant heat from billions of years simply must be wrong. What is actually transpiring is that electrical induction is occurring in which electrical energy which is abundant within the Sun is transferred to the Earth through magnetism which produces electrical arcing around the iron/cobalt/nickel core. This arcing is largely steady although it can vary in its intensity according to the level of solar activity. Earthen material coming into contact with this arc is instantly vaporized, creating a pocket of vapor which drives convection of magma. This is a continual process.

This vapor quickly cools and becomes liquid rock (magma) which circulates through channels, some of which lead all the way to the surface. Other channels do not lead to the surface but rather press up against the tectonic plates, causing them to be lifted, thereby causing them to be free to move.

This differs from established doctrine which holds that there is constant tendency toward movement which occurs when interlocking formations of rock similar to teeth give way, allowing the plates to move.

Decreases in earthquake activity on a day-to-day basis are good indicators of an increased probability of solar flare, given that solar flares are driven not by specific instances of increased activity but rather sudden, short-term decreases in activity which result in the suspension of the Sun's magnetic field during periods of increased overall activity.

It is also worth mentioning that not all earthquakes are driven by plate tectonics. Some earthquakes are caused by periods of intense rainfall which cause the collapse of unseen caverns miles below the surface of the Earth. That hypothesis was first proposed by this author in 2010 and was confirmed in 2012 in the course of a study of an unusually rainy period on the U.S.

Eastern Seaboard in 2011 which gave rise to the 23 August 2011 Virginia Earthquake.

Conclusion

If we are to create models to accurately predict solar, tectonic or volcanic activity, we must first have a firm grasp of the forces which drive these dynamics.